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## Notes on the genus *Nona* Sama, 2002 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lepturini)

**Abstract** - The synonymy between the Lepturine genus *Bellamira* LeConte, 1873 and *Nona* Sama, 2002, proposed by Ohbayashi, Kurihara & Niisato (2005) is discussed. The replacement name *Noona* is proposed for *Nona* Sama, 2002 (not Adams, 1854, Mollusca). *Noona* is regarded as a distinct genus; distinguishing characters discussed are illustrated.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lepturini, *Bellamira*, *Nona*, *Noona*.

**Riassunto** - Note sul genere *Nona* Sama, 2002 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lepturini).

La sinonimia riguardante i generi di Lepturini *Bellamira* LeConte, 1873 e *Nona* Sama, 2002, recentemente proposta da Ohbayashi, Kurihara & Niisato (2005), viene discussa e confutata sulla base di nuovi caratteri morfologici illustrati nel presente lavoro. L'autore propone, inoltre, il nome nuovo *Noona* per *Nona* Sama, 2002 (non Adams, 1854, Mollusca).

**Parole chiave:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lepturini, *Bellamira*, *Nona*, *Noona*.

### Introduction

The genus *Nona* was recently introduced (Sama, 2002) for one species [*N. regalis* (Bates, 1884)] previously referred to *Strangalia* Serville, 1835 (Bates, 1884; Aurivillius, 1912; Boppe, 1921), *Macroleptura* Nakane & Ohbayashi, 1957 or *Leptura* sbg. *Megaleptura* (Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984) and separated by the distinctive shape of its fifth sternite, in the male, extremely deeply impressed along entire length, pronotum basally with broad transverse groove, metatibiae flattened on inner side and strongly carinate before apex.

In a recent paper, Ohbayashi *et al.* (2005), transferred *Strangalia regalis* Bates to the genus *Bellamira* LeConte, 1873 and regarded *Nona* as a synonym of that monotypic genus from North America. This synonymy, already questioned by Danilevsky (2005) who regarded *Nona* as a subgenus of *Bellamira*, and probably due to a hasty comparison of the two taxa, is discussed in the present paper.

However, as I recently had the opportunity to check the Nomenclator Zoologicus, I noticed that the epithet *Nona* had already been used in Zoology by Adams for a genus of Mollusca and must consequently be replaced. I propose here the epithet *Noona* new name for *Nona* Sama, 2002, nec Adams, 1854, Cat. Rec. Moll., 2: 23 (Mollusca) (teste Nomenclator Zoologicus, 3: 344, electronic version).

## Discussion

The genus *Bellamira* LeConte, 1873 (type species: *Leptura scalaris* Say, 1826, by monotypy), may be described as follows (the present description partly repeats the description of Linsley & Chemsak, 1976).

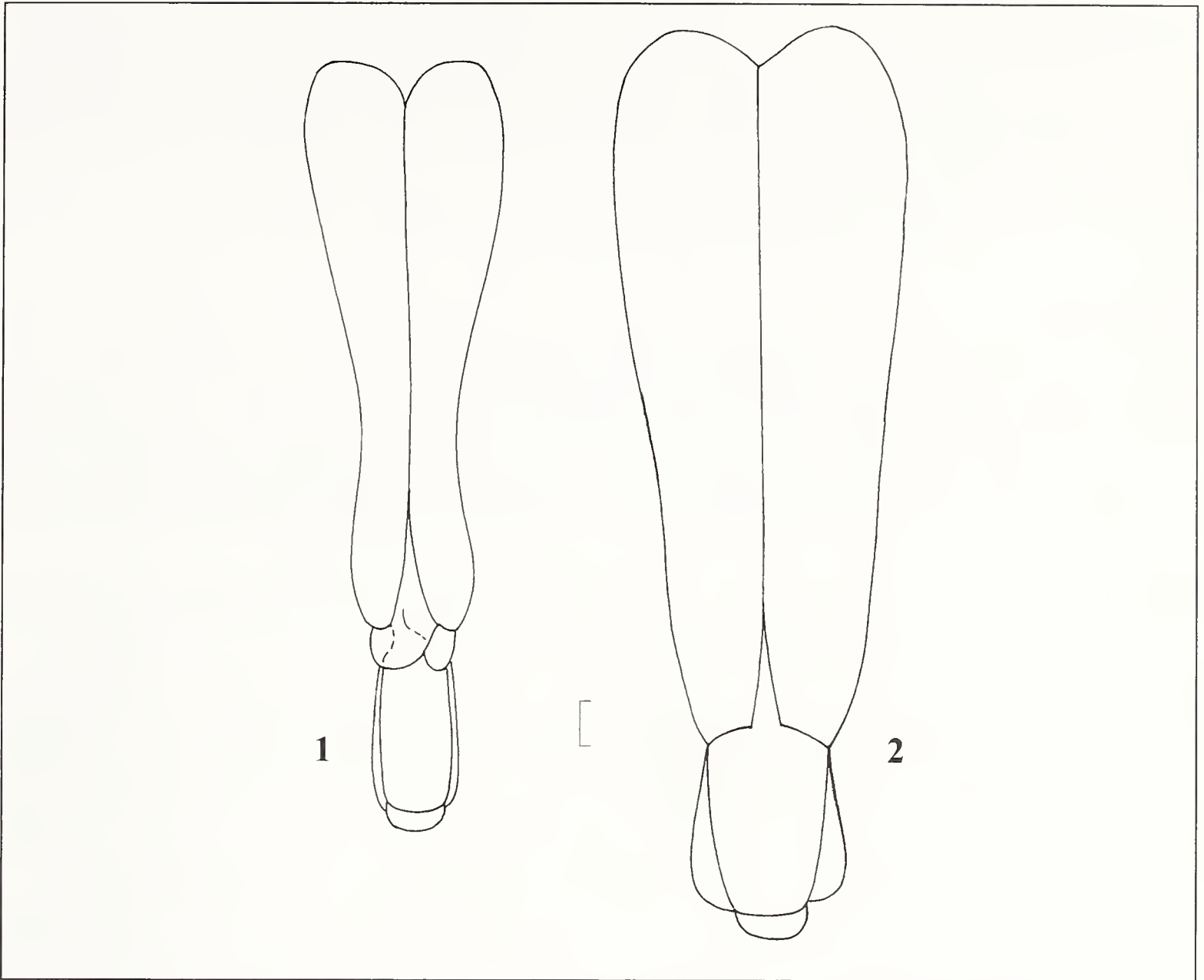
Form slender, tapering posteriorly. Head oblique, front short (Fig. 4), cheeks very short; tempora inflated, convergent, with dense brush-like pubescence; neck abruptly and deeply constricted behind tempora; palpi unequal, their apices cylindrical; antennae slender, inserted on front at margin of lower eye lobe, small poriferous areas present on outer segments, third segment slightly [1.05x] longer than first, fourth shorter than first, fifth [1.3x] longer than third. Pronotum trapezoidal, base broadly, deeply impressed across disc; prosternum narrow, prosternal process expanded at apex, coxal cavities closed behind; mesosternal process arcuate; metepisternum broad, tapering posteriorly. Elytra (Fig. 1) cuneiform, sides narrowing behind middle, sides of abdominal tergites visible from above; apices oblique, dehiscent, outer apex rounded; wings without anal cell. Legs slender, hind tibiae very slender, in male conspicuously expanded behind, not flattened and not or vaguely carinate on ventral side; hind tarsi slender, third segment with a pubescent sole, first segment a little longer than two following together. Abdomen of males with last sternite deeply excavated, margins expanded.

The genus *Noona* mihi differs from *Bellamira* by the following characters: front of head more elongate, with cheeks very long (Fig. 3), tempora only with sparse hairs, antennae more elongate, without poriferous areas (or poriferous areas indistinct), third segment 1.15x as long as first; fifth segment in average 1.7x as long as third; elytra (Fig. 2) parallel sided, not or very slightly narrowing behind middle, totally covering the abdominal tergites, apices truncate, not dehiscent, outer and sutural angles spined; legs more robust, hind tibiae, in male, not expanded toward the apex, apically flattened and evidently carinate on both sides on ventral surface.

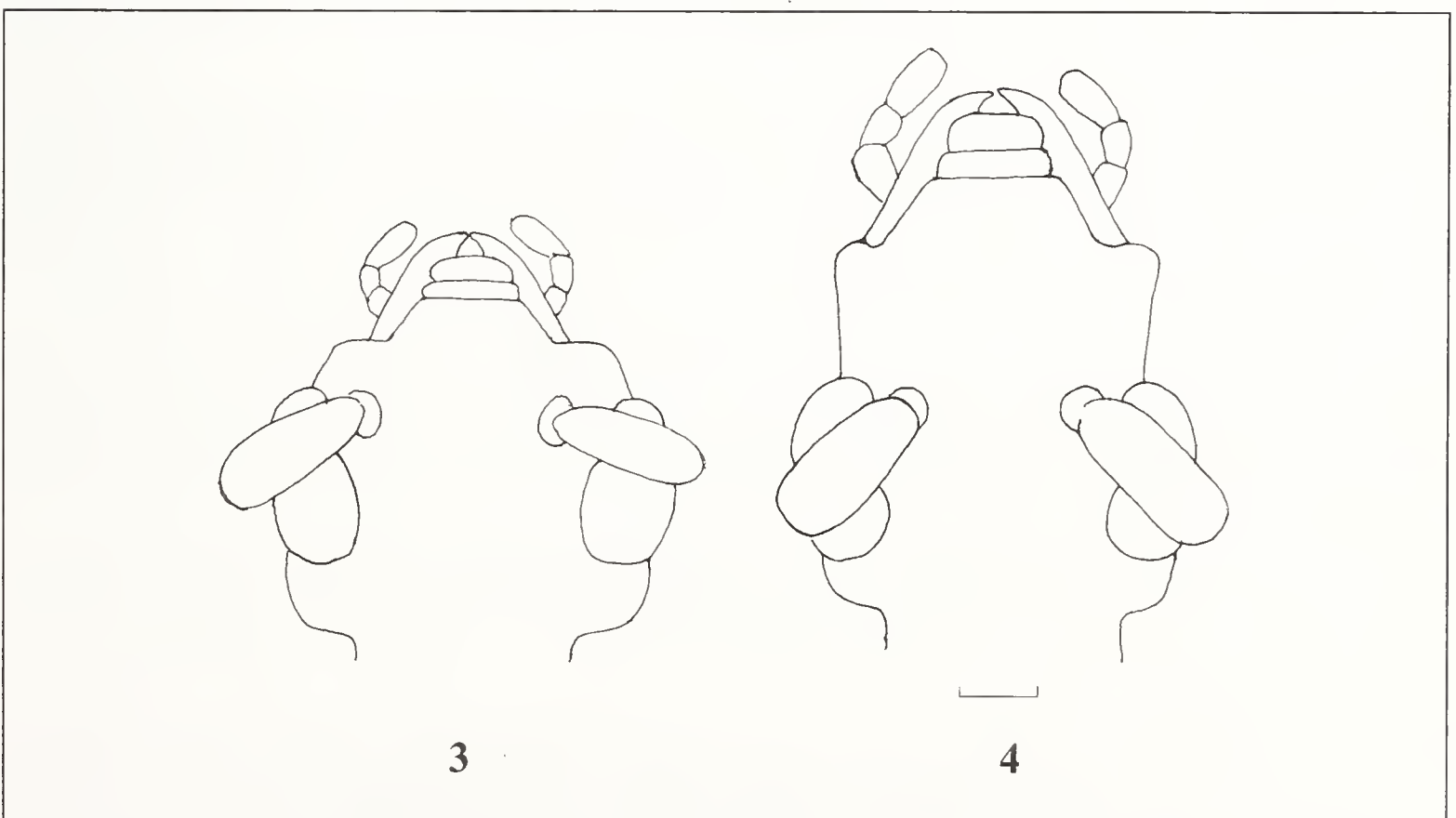
According to Ohbayashi et al. (2005), *Bellamira* has “metatibia flattened with strong carina on inner side before apex”, like *Nona*; this is incorrect because all males of *Bellamira scalaris* of my collection have hind tibiae not flattened and “vaguely carinate along inside” as correctly written by Linsley & Chemsak (1976: 25).

In my opinion, the above mentioned morphological characters are enough to separate the two taxa as different genera; I therefore propose the following new nomenclatural situation for this group of Lepturini.

*Bellamira* LeConte, 1873. Type species: *Leptura scalaris* Say, 1826 (monobasic).  
*Noona* Sama, replacement name for *Nona* Sama, 2002  
 = *Nona* Sama, 2002. Type species *Strangalia regalis* Bates, 1884 (original designation), not *Nona* Adams, 1854 (Mollusca).



Figs. 1-2 - Elytra (Elitre) schematic. (1) *Bellamira scalaris* (Say, 1826) ♂ (Canada: Québec) (1); *Noona regalis* (Bates, 1884) (Japan) (2). Scale (Scala): 1 mm.



Figs. 3-4 - Head (Capo), schematic. (3) *Bellamira scalaris* (Say, 1826) ♂ (Canada: Québec); (4) *Noona regalis* (Bates, 1884) (Japan) (2). Scale (Scala): 1 mm.



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